

Mr. SPEAKER.—No. I was not only clarifying but I gave a ruling also that the House was called to meet at 1 O'clock today; that is the ruling. If he has any mis-apprehension about it, I say, it is a ruling. If he wants to challenge the ruling, he cannot do it; if we want to accept the ruling, we cannot argue about it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I do not challenge it Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If he does not challenge, as he says, he cannot argue about it.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given.)

STARTING OF GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES OF THE STATE

*Q.—83, Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of villages in the State, where there are no Government Primary Schools;

(b) the number of villages in the State, where Primary Schools are not working during the year 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, though Schools are sanctioned;

(c) the number of boys of school going age, who have no facility to go to school at their own village in the State;

(d) the arrangements made for starting the Schools in all the villages in the state;

(e) the amount allotted and spent for this purpose during the last three years ?

A.—Smt. GRACE TUCKER (Deputy Minister for Education).—

(a) 18,577.

(b)	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	2	...	...

(c) 67,878. This figure includes the number of boys and girls.

(d) Schools have already been started in most of the villages with a population of 300 and above. It may be possible to provide Schools in the remaining villages during the III Five-Year Plan.

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Amount allotted...	9,51,719	10,63,696	15,36,133
Amount spent ...	5,17,049	9,27,622	12,79,384

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—Of these 18,577 villages which have no schools, are we to believe that 67,878 school going boys have no school facility ?

† Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—These 18,577 villages include villages which are small and which have a few hamlets.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—Are we to believe that the number of school going children in each of these villages is only 3 ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—According to the figures I have these are consolidated figures from D.E.O's Office for last year. We have not received the figures from the districts and from the Divisional Deputy Directors; we are still corresponding with them.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—Is it not incumbent on the part of Government to make to schools available for all school-going children within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is in the Constitution and it is the duty of the Government. We are doing it.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—My question is whether it is not incumbent on Government to provide such schools before 1960 ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As Hon'ble Member knows it has not been possible for any State Government and also the Government of India. To complete the programme according to schedule. That is why that programme has been taken up in the third five-year plan.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—With reference to (a), the figure 18,577 represents villages where there are no Government schools but in the State there are non-Government schools also. There are some villages where there are district board schools.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There may be private schools as Hon'ble Members know.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—May I know whether only 200 schools are proposed to be opened during the entire period of third plan in the entire State.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Hon'ble Member has got some misunderstanding. The Minister for Education says that 200 high schools, not primary schools, would be opened.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Is it not a fact that though hundreds of schools have been started by private agencies in Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts, they have not been accorded recognition by Government and no grant was paid last year ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—It is a question of opening schools where schools may not be actually needed. Primary Schools should be opened fulfilling certain conditions. If those schools conform to those conditions, then certainly recognition would be given.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Hundreds of schools have been opened in a regular manner and yet have not been recognised by Government last year and no grants have been paid.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I must say that if those schools were opened regularly and with the prior permission of Government, then certainly they would have been recognised.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—With reference to (e), may I know the reasons why the amounts allotted for each year during the last three years have not been completely spent?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—That is because with regard to non-recurring expenditure in some cases—in many cases, in fact—the villages have not been coming forward with their quota of the amount which is to be paid for buildings.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—18,577 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—The total number of villages inclusive of habitations and wards are 40,337.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—With reference to (c), may I know the number of girls.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I have not got that answer. I require separate notice.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Shall we take it for granted that 50% of them are girls?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I must say that the figure is much more than that. about 70 to 80% are girls.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SHETTY.—With reference to (a), may I know number of villages where the population is above 300 and where schools are proposed?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Villages over 300 population during 1961 beginning is 222.

Dr. A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—In regard to (d), may I know the number of primary schools that are proposed to be started during the third plan?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—The minimum is 222 but inclusive of habitations with less than 300 population, we may be able to cover a few more villages. I must say that we have envisaged 19,000 teachers for the third plan and quite a large number of them would be given to these village habitations.

Dr. A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Will this not show, quite evidently that it will not be possible for the Government to provide educational facilities for all the boys and girls out of the 67,878?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—We will be clubbing together a few habitations and wards and by this process, all schools going children would be brought into schools.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—In answer to (a), may I know out of 18,577 the number of Becharak villages, that is, villages without population?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not possible for the Deputy Minister for Education to speak of Becharak villages. If that question is put to the Revenue Minister, he will reply.

(Sri G. SIVAPPA rose several times)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Ramappa will put the question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ತಾವು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕರೆದಾಗ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಏಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಗಲಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಬೇಡ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಮಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—May I know whether in view of the limited resources, Government will give priority to starting of schools in these 18,577 villages in preference to the introduction of compulsory education?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—It would not be 18,577. As I said, the villages with 300 and above population is only 222. The others will be brought together and schools would be given.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—My question is not answered. In view of the fact that there are more than 18 thousand villages without schools would Government consider the question of providing schools to these places instead of implementing a programme of compulsory education?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—In view of the introduction of compulsory education, certainly apart from these 222 villages, we will have to club together a few villages and start a school for them in the village.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—May I now bring it to the attention of Government that they would not be able to provide even at the end of the third plan, schools for all the school-going children coming within that group.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—That is a matter of opinion. We are hopeful and optimistic that schools will be opened.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—How many schools will be started during the third plan period and how many boys will be covered by this programme?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—We expect that atleast 80% of all-schools going children will come into the schools.

Sri M. M. J. SADYOTHAPPAIAH.—May I know the number of villages in Bellary District, where there are no schools?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I have not received information from the Deputy Director of Instruction.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪದೇ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—We have laid down condition of 60 per cent and 40 per cent. I must say that this question does not arise just now because very many villages are coming forward with their contribution. It is only in the event of certain villages being left over that we will have to consider that question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ತಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕೋ ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸವನ್ನೇನೋ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಲನಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ನುಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ, ಶೇಕಡಾ ನಲವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಅರವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಂಗಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಬಡ ಜನಗಳು ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ? ಕೆಲವು ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ನುಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 60 ರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ನಲವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಒಟ್ಟಿಂಗು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. If it is not possible to construct a new building, the school will be run in a rented building. If the villagers are very poor and cannot pay rent, the Government will pay.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Out of 18, 577 villages, how many villages are there in Bombay Karnataka area particularly from Belgaum area?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—The Divisional Commissioner's reports have not come in. We have taken this information from the Survey report.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—In view of the fact that the Government are going to introduce compulsory education, and large number of villagers are not in a position to give their contribution of 40%, will the Government be pleased to pay this quota of contribution also ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In very exceptional cases if it is impossible for the villagers, the Government will consider that question.

Sri D. RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Does the Hon'ble Deputy Minister say that there are no schools in villages which have a population of less than 300 ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—There are certainly private and aided schools.

Sri D. RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—What does the Hon'ble Minister mean by private schools ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Private schools may be of two kinds—schools which are only recognised and schools which are recognised and aided.

Sri D. RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Does the Government realise that if this condition of payment of contribution is strictly adhered to, the Malnad areas will be affected very badly ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In such conditions group of villages will have to be combined and one central place will have to be selected and one school started.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—Will the Government furnish the exact number of school going children between the age of 6 and 11 ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I am sorry. I think another question will bring answer to that.

Sri J. P. SARWESH.—May I know whether any priority will be given to the areas which are most backward ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Since we have compulsory education in view we have to take the State as a whole. I have already said that about 80 per cent of the children would be able to go to schools because a few may get away from the compulsory stage and possibly it may take a few more years to get cent per cent children into the schools.

ಶ್ರೀ ಇ. ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡ.—ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—It is outside the scope of the question and I would like another question to answer it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಹನುಮಯ್ಯ.—ಇದು ರೂರಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದೋ ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—It is inclusive of the urban areas also.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಹನುಮಯ್ಯ.—ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ನೂವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಶೇಕಡಾ ಅರವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಏದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ರೂರಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಹೇಗೆ ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—In the urban areas they are expected to give the school in toto.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಹನುಮಯ್ಯ.—“Expected to give” ಎಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶೇಕಡಾ ನೂವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಶೇಕಡಾ ಅರವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಏದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ರೂರಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—From my knowledge of Bangalore I find that a school is completely given.

Sri G.N. PUTTANNA.—Has the Government chalked out any programme as to how many schools must be started district-wise ? If so, will the Government place it before this House ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is very difficult to say in how many days it can be prepared. Necessary information will be collected and immediately it is collected, it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—May I know at least the probable time?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is very difficult to tell the Probable time.

1-30. P. M.

I think it will be ready before the 15th of May.

Sri G. S. SHANKARAPPA.—Do you mean to say that these 67,878 students of school-going age are without schools in those villages?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Yes.

Sri G. S. SHANKARAPPA.—If 230 schools are opened, will it be possible to educate these students?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—We will have to group certain habitations and villages and give schools.

Sri S. D. GAONKAR.—The Hon'ble Chief Minister was pleased to state that where there are no schools in Malnad, some three villages will be grouped together and they will be given a school. May I know whether there is a proposal before the Government to provide a rope way for transporting the children from one village to another?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As far as my knowledge goes, there is no proposal for having a ropeway.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬರ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದು ನೋಡಿ ದರೆ ಬರ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಇರಾಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ವಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಆಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—It is not under the consideration of Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉರ್ದಾಳ್.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ತರಗತಿಯವರು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇತ್ತರಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is no such rule or order. On the contrary, Government is interested in starting schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for backward class people as early as possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉರ್ದಾಳ್.—ರೊಕೇಷನ್ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—In fact, we are encouraging quite a few schools not specially for Scheduled Castes but in certain areas where we can bring together people belonging to all communities.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Supplementary to (d):

I know whether there are any villages with a population of 300 and above which have no schools?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Yes, 222 villages.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—Does not the Constitution make it incumbent upon the Government to start schools in order to provide education to all children before 1960 and since Government has not been able to implement the directive principle of the Constitution in this behalf, is it not disrespecting the constitutional provisions?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The intention of the Government is to respect the directive principles of the Constitution. It all depends upon the availability of finance.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—What ways and means have they devised to implement that directive principle of the Constitution?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—In actual practice, we have found that it is not possible to give schools to the boys between the ages of 6 and 14 and that is why we have cut it down to 6 and 11. Even from the Central Government down to the States, all have realised that it would take three five-year plans to implement it.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—Then, it means that the framers of the Constitution had not taken the practical aspect into consideration when framing the directive principles. Since the directive principles are violated, I want to know whether the rule of law governs us or whether the rule of man governs us?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The framers of the Constitution have got sound common sense. They then thought that it might be possible to implement it within 10 years but looking to the present financial resources at our disposal, we find that it is not possible and it would not be possible for some years to come.

AGITATION BY THE POLITICAL SUFFERERS IN KOLAR GOLD FIELDS FOR REDRESSAL OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

*Q.—195. Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (K. G. F.)

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the political sufferers in K. G. F. have been agitating for redressal of their grievances;

(b) their total number and the facilities so far accorded to each of them?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) No.

(b) Government is not aware of the total number. But about 41 political sufferers of K. G. F. have so far been given relief in the shape of land grants.